4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

(standard deviation 11.40 ± 0.08 years). However, crime is principally a phenomenon of youth and the age variability certainly and the stature variability possibly are affected and reduced thereby.

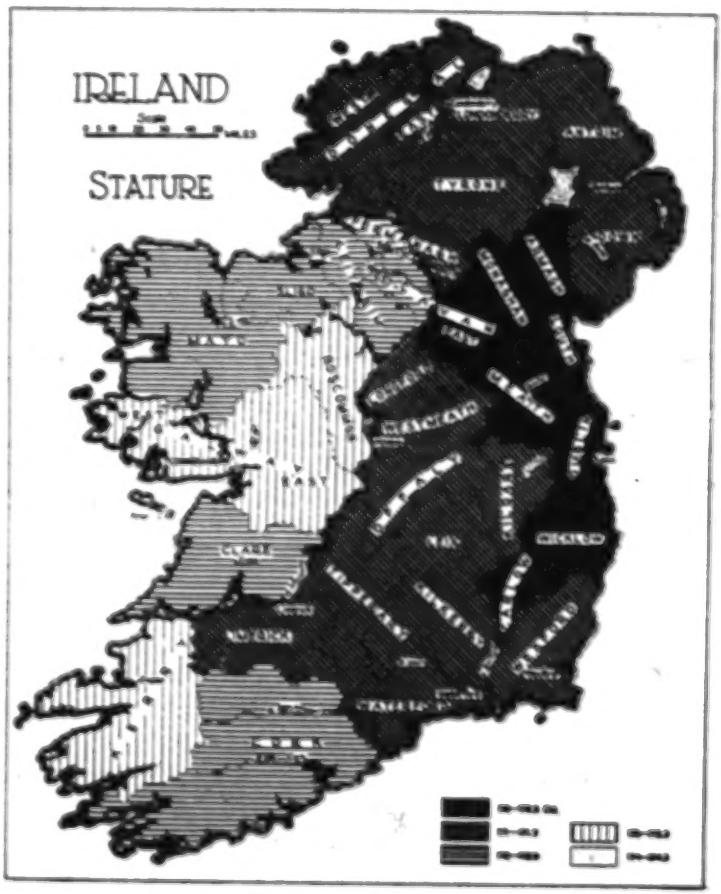

Figure 1

4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

141 Nevertheless, the plotting of county group averages at in-
[102] tervals of one-half index units reveals some interesting re-
gional variations (fig. 2). Mean indices below 78 are recorded in two geographical areas. The first of these is a block along the middle of the east coast. This block includes Dublin,

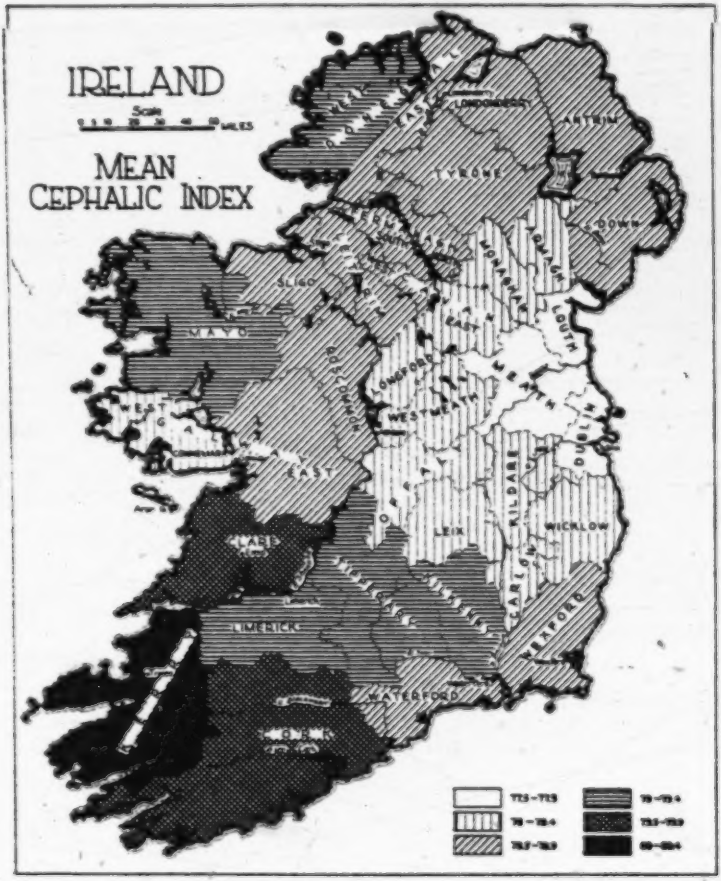

Figure 2

4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

142 Figure 3 shows the distribution of dark hair (black plus dark brown). The areas in filled cross-hatch on the map have 50% or more of dark hair. These include only Waterford and Wexford, the two southeastern coastal counties. The cross-hatched areas (45-49.9% of dark hair) include a solid strip

[102]

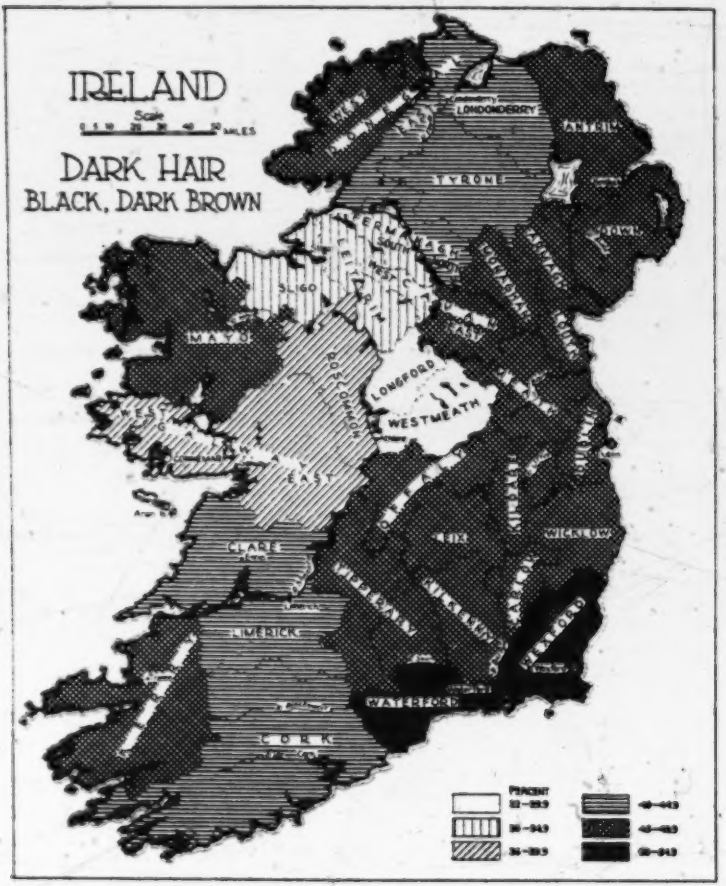

Figure 3

4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

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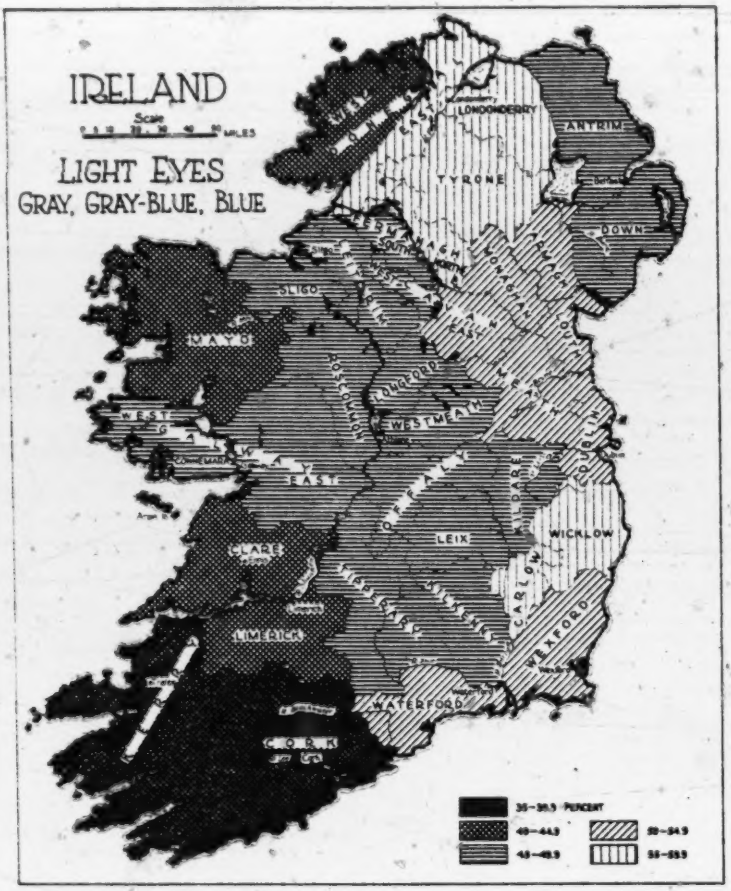

Figure 4

CORRELATION OF MAP DISTRIBUTIONS

Now, if we put together the distribution of stature, head form, hair color and eye color, some interesting correspondences are evident. Ireland presents three masses of high land projecting westward into the Atlantic. These are West Done-

7:Johnson K-4 (no date) 1958
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

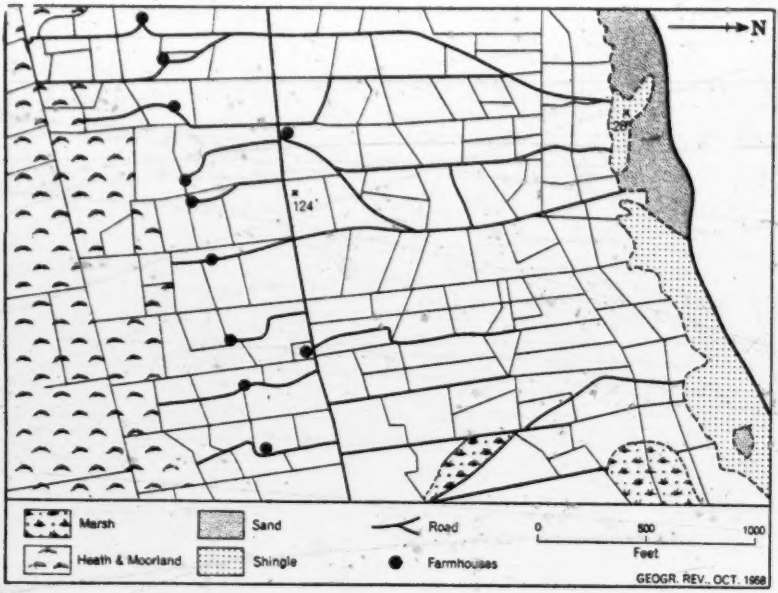

FIG. 4—"Striped" farms and fields in County Kerry. (Based on the Ordnance Survey, by permission of the Minister of Finance, Republic of Ireland.)

mentary authorization. Although it is rarely possible to obtain information on the methods and precise date of consolidation, the destruction of the system can be explained, in broad terms, by its growing inefficiency and by the dissemination of new agricultural techniques.

Some of the unsatisfactory aspects of rundale agriculture sprang from the steady growth of the population of Ireland, which continued from sometime in the middle of the eighteenth century until the Great Famine of 1845–1847.[30] This increase led to a constant encroachment on various uncultivated areas, a process in which the general adoption of the potato as a subsistence crop played a major part.[31] But the "waste" lands brought under cultivation had not been completely unused, since often they were grazed by livestock under a well-developed transhumance.[32] This seasonal movement was important to the rural economy, because efficient rundale farming required that the animals be removed from the unfenced cultivated strips during the growing

[30] K. H. Connell: The Population of Ireland, 1750–1845 (Oxford, 1950).
[31] *Idem*: The Colonization of Waste Land in Ireland, 1780–1845, *Econ. Hist. Rev.*, Ser. 2, Vol. 3, 1950–1951, pp. 44–71.
[32] J. M. Graham: Transhumance in Ireland, *The Advancement of Sci.*, Vol. 10, 1953–1954, pp. 74–79.

[Text continues on p. 565]

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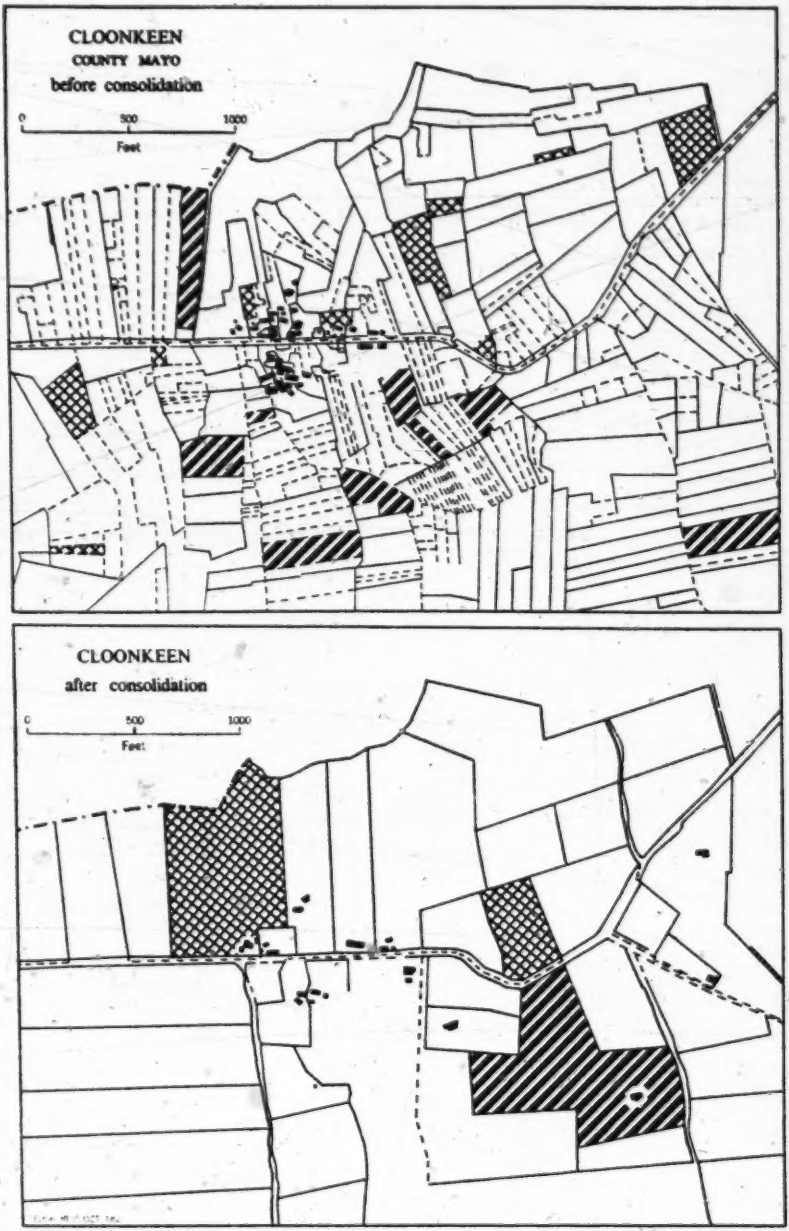

FIG. 5—Cloonkeen, County Mayo, before and after consolidation. The two different shadings (crosshatch and diagonal ruling) represent land held by two typical farmers before and after the consolidation carried out in 1909 by the Congested Districts Board. (Based on information kindly provided by the Irish Land Commission and reproduced by permission.)

12: Freeman K-5 (1954) 1958 ER6 Rural Irish ER6
Inishbofin

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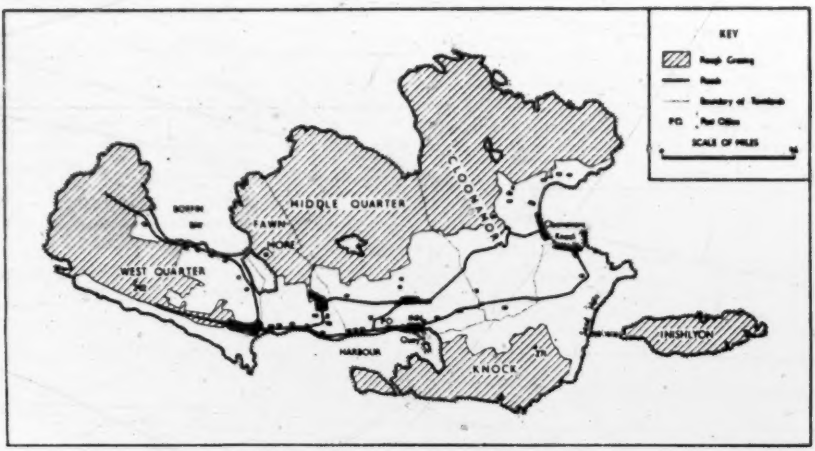

FIG. 1. The townlands of Inishbofin. Inishlyon has no inhabitants, but is used as sheep pasture. Cloonamore and Knock appear as a single line of houses on the shore but are in different townlands. The boundaries of the rough pasture and the distribution of houses were mapped in July, 1954. (Based on Ordnance Survey, 25 inches to 1 mile, Co. Galway, sheet 9, 1898, by permission of the Minister for Finance of Ireland.)

[p. 204(A)]

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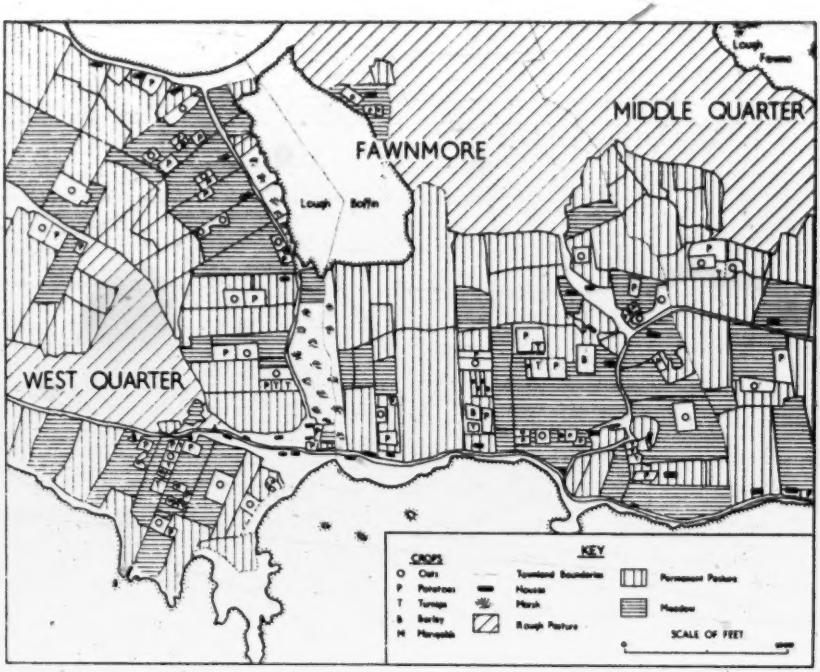

FIG. 2. Land use in part of Inishbofin. The rectangular pattern is characteristic of many areas "striped" by the Congested Districts Board. Small crop "gardens," fields of meadow and improved pasture, exist beside each farmhouse, and roads lead to the "commonage." (Field mapping done by Mr. Clifford Hargreaves, B.A., of the Department of Geography, University of Manchester, in July 1954, to whom grateful acknowledgment is made.)

[p. 205(A)]

13:Evans K-5 (ca. 1940) 1957
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

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FIG. 2. The Provinces of Ireland.

13:Evans K-5 (ca. 1940) 1957
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

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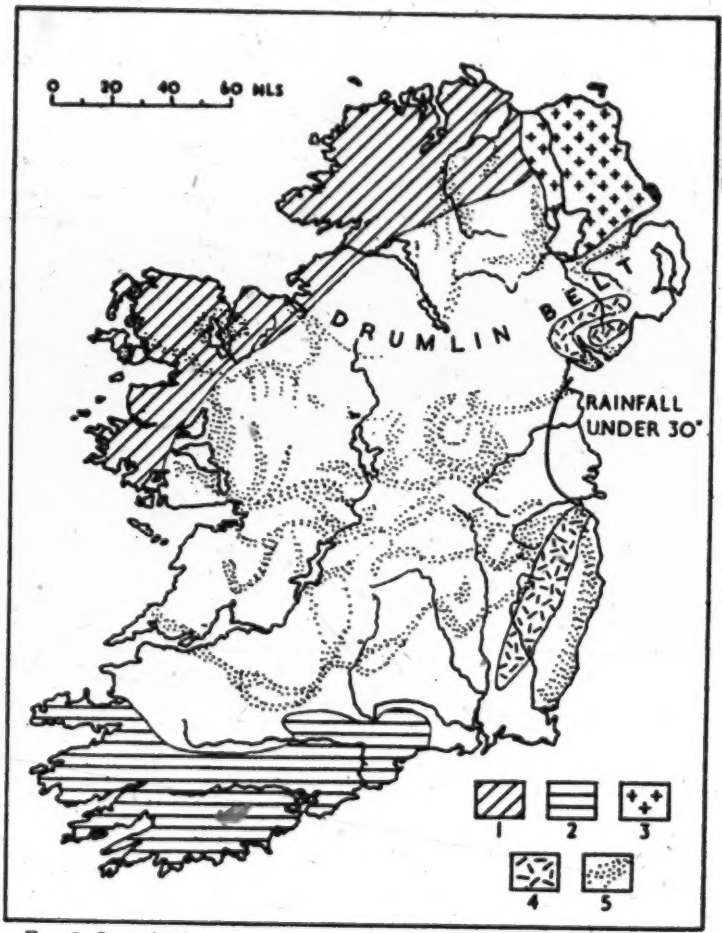

FIG. 3. Some landscape features. (1) Caledonian Highlands, (2) Armorican ridge and valley, (3) North-eastern basalts, (4) Eastern granites, (5) Glacial sands and gravels (eskers) (after J. K. Charlesworth). Drumlins are little hills composed of glacial drift. See Pl. 5, 1.

as they appear. The pattern they make has changed with the centuries in response to new needs and new tools. At present we are in a period of fairly rapid change, for the tractor calls for larger and more regular fields than those made by the spade

13:Evans K-5 (ca. 1940) 1957
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

311 where the land has been almost the sole available re-
[578] source go far to explain the jealousy with which established rights are maintained, but there are deeper needs and bonds in the rural community.

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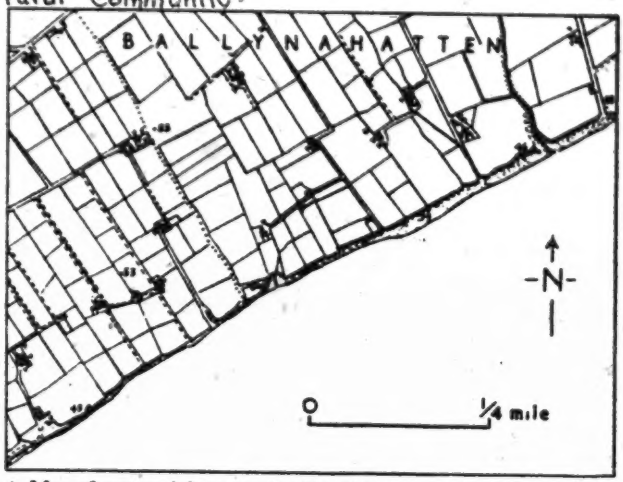

FIG. 4. Map of scattered farms on the Co. Down coast, showing seaweed-roads. (Based upon the Ordnance map with the sanction of the Controller, H.M.S.O.)

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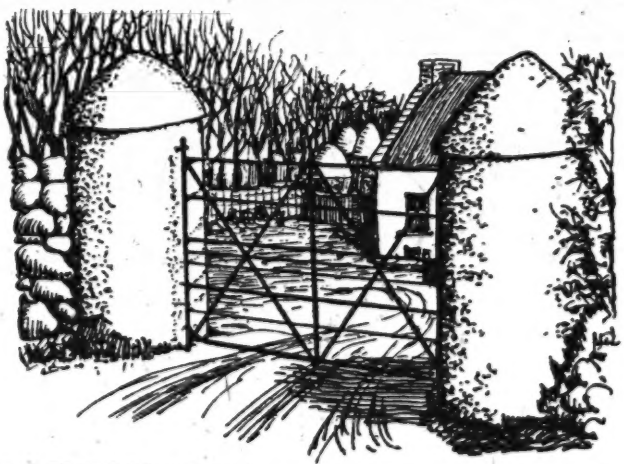

FIG. 5. 'Defended by a heavy iron gate hung between stout stone gate-pillars:' an Ulster farm.

13:Evans K-5 (ca. 1940) 1957
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

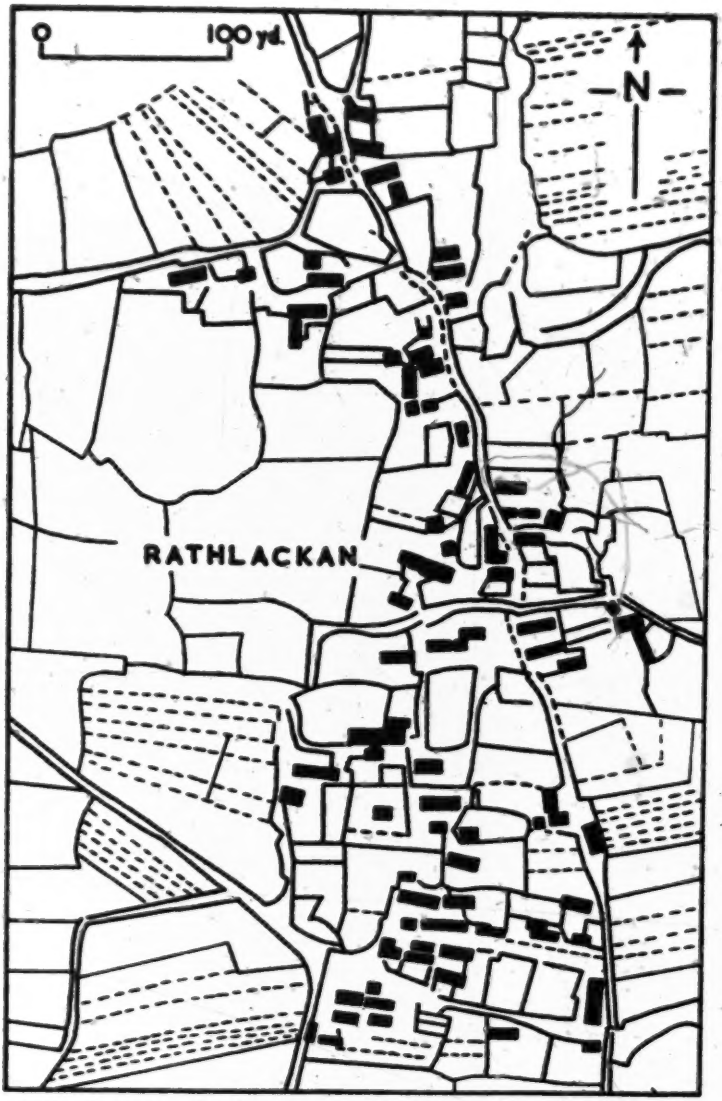

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FIG. 6. Rathlackan, Co. Mayo: the rundale cluster with some of the openfield strips as they were before reorganization began in 1918.

14: Westropp B-4, 5 (no date)1910-12
ER6 Rural Irish ER6
County Clare

Plate XI.

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ANCIENT PARISHES OF COUNTY CLARE.

To face p. 180.

16:Messenger E-4,5 (1955-1966) 1969 ER6 Rural Irish ER6
(1959-1960) Inis Beag

[p. ii]